Every Vault and Safe Blown Open and Demolished.

Burglars entered the Coldwater (Mich.) National Bank between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, blew open every vault and safe and got away with \$20,000 in cash and a private deposit of \$40,000 worth of Philadelphia and Reading railroad income bonds. Some people in the vicinity heard two explosions about the time of the occurrence, but attached no diarming significance to them, and the robbery was not discovered until employes came to open the bank at the usual hour that morning.

The robbers drilled the outer door of the

vault, and with a punch broke off the lock. The middle door was secured with a padlock and this was probably broken with a sledge. The inside vault contained one burglar-proof combination-lock safe and also a steel safe with a time-lock. These were drilled and charged, it is thought, with dynamite. The doors of both safes were blown completely off, wrecking them and leaving nothing but a shell of each. The concussion shattered the wooden shelves inside the vault and scattered the contents of the safes and the

shelving about the floor.

About \$200 in gold that was badly mutilated and bent out of shape and also a quantity of silverware were left by the robbers.
A six-ounce bottle was found in the bank

with about an ounce of liquid remaining in it. This is supposed to be nitro-glycerine used by the cracksmen. Some tools, consisting of punches and chisels, with the sawedoff handle of a sledge, were left in the bank. Entrance to the bank was effected by prying open an officide window. Two suspicious looking men were seen near the rear entrance of the bank that evening. It was supposed that they were the robbers. There

no other clue. The bank officers offer \$500 reward and the sheriff offers \$500 additional for the apore hension and conviction of the robbers,

The Philadelphia and Reading bonds that were taken were unregistered. They are numbered 875 to 889 inclusive, 1714 to 1726 inclusive, and 1733 and 1734.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

"ROBIN HOOD" is the title of Lord Tennyson's new drama.

THE Emperor of Austria writes to the Pope every week.

King Humbert, of Italy, is an amateur cook of no mean skill,

ENGLAND'S favorite artist of the present day, L. Alma-Tadema, is a man of Dutch parentage.

THE German Kaiser continues his night tours of Berlin, turning up suidenly in unexpected places.

LORD SALISBURY has the credit of being the most industrious and hardest working Premier that England has had for many a THE University of Chicago has received

another magnificent gift from John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, of Ex-SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, has an

offer of \$10,000 a year to become the editor of a new local afternoon newspaper at Kansas City.

BISHOP QUINTARD, of the Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee, is sixty-eight years old. His home at Sewanee is noted throughout the State for its hospitality. GENERAL HENRY R. JACKSON is liked by

everytody in the Mexican capital, and he is said to be the most popular Minister that has ever represented the United States THERE are only four authors who earn

\$20,000 a year with their pens, and the lucky ones are William Dean Howells, Rob-ert Louis Stevenson, "Mark Twain," and

GUSTAVE JOVANOVITCH, the greatest cat-tle breeder in Russia and called the "King of the Steppes," owns 600,000 acres of land and possesses more than 1,000,000 sheep and 34,000 shepherd dogs.

In his recent wedding in London, England, Lord Alington laid unnecessary stress upon the difference between his own and his bride's ages by having two of his grand-daughters serve as bridesmaids.

THEY say that Thomas Nast, the great cartoonist, grows younger as the years pile up their burden on his shoulders. In his New Jersey home at Morristown he is sor times seen cantering about on horseback like

MR. WINANS, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kansas, was formerly a bricklayer in Atchison, where he helped to build Corinthian Hall. State Senator Kimball, of Parsons, worked by his ide in those days.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS, of Missouri, is a stickler for "the swallow-tail" coat at his receptions. Colonel Richard Dalton, who wants to succeed Francis, says that if he is slected Governor the people may call on him in their shirt sleeves.

THE choice of a wife for Prince George, of England, has gradually narrowed down to two women—Princess Victoria, daughter of Prince Christian, and Princess Victoria of Hesse, the youngest daughter of Princess May. Both are charming and popular

JOHN MARCHANT MUNDY, the blind sculptor of Tarrytown, N. Y., has completed the model for a statue of Washington Irving. He can scarcely distinguish light from dark-ness without the aid of an opera glass, but his work has been done almost entirely by the sense of touch.

WHILE James Whitcomb Riley was giving a reading at the Grand Opera House, Kansas City, the other night, Mrs. Amanda E. McChesney, of McClure, claimed him as her son, who ran away twenty-seven years ago, wrote poetry and and traveled with a story. The root insisted that he had a clear. The poet insisted that he had a clear record of his parentage.

SENATOR PETTIGREW, of South Dakota, lived for many years in Sioux City, Iowa, in a log cabin that was his own handiwork. This was not long ago, for the Senator is even now not much beyond forty. He was a Vermont farmer's boy, and when attracted to the West he walked much of the distance. His first investment of money was a lucky one, for he bought some of the land on which Sloux City now stands, and in this his present fortune had its source.

SEALERS PERISH.

Many Frozen to Death in Trinity Bay,

New Foundland. A cablegram from St. John's, New Foundland, says: There was a terrible disaster in Trinity Bay a few days ago. Two bundred and twenty men went out in small boats seal hunting. A furious "northeaster" suddenly arose and the temperature fell to zero. Most of the boats were driven into or across the bay. The sufferings of their occupants that night were terrible. Several of the men reached land the next day, fearfully frostbitten. The bodies of thirteen men who had been frozen dead in their boats have been brought in. The latest reports stated that from 100 to 150 men were missing and it was feared that many of them had perished of cold a bi hunger. All the victims were able bodied men. The House of Assembly adjourned on the receipt of the 'news, The sealing stanner Labrador was sent to search for them. and twenty men went out in small boats seal

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

In the Senate.

420 DAY.—Vice-President Morton, baving returned from his visit to Philadelpnia, presided over the Senate, and laid before it the credentials of Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, for his new term beginning March 4, 1893, and they were ordered to be placed on file—Messrs. Claggett and DuBois spoke in support of their claims to the Idaho senatorship—Among the bills reported and referred were the following: To amend the Railroad Land Forfeiture act, by providing that persons occupying such lands providing that persons occupying such lands and entitled to purchase them shall have one year's additional time to do so. Mr. Stanford introduced a bill to determine the value of a legal-tender dollar. Mr. Vilas introduced a bill to amend the pension laws.

Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

43D DAY.—Discussion of the Dubois-Claggett contest was continued—Among the bills referred were the following: To punish the violation of the treaty rights of aliens. To purchase the historical part of George Bancroft's library. To pro-vide for the establishment of a gun factory for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance on the Pacific coast—An priation bill appropriating \$20,00) for the amendment to the Postoffice Approdistribution of the mails in rural districts was referred to the Committee on Appro-

44TH DAY.—Consideration of the Dubois-Claggett contest was continued.—Mr. Kyle reported a bill providing for an investiga-tion relative to the "siums of great cities," Calendar—Mr. Allison reported a bill ap-propriating \$3000 for the expenses of the typnus fever and immigration investigation.

Passed ——Mr. Dolph, in presenting petitions from his State favoring Government aid for the Nicaragua Canal, spoke in favor of such

45TH DAY .- Mr. Dubois was declared entitled to sit for Idaho by a vote of fifty-five to five—The Pure-Food bill was taken up and several amendments, mostly of a verbal character, were agreed to—The Senate ratified the protocols and treaty making the United States a party to the convention of Berne relating to the protection of patents in all of the signatory countries.

46TH DAY.—The Vice-President presented

communication from the Secretary of the Inter.or in relation to the Yosemite Park
——The Paddock Pure Food bill was discussed—Mr. Gordon offered a resolution for the payment to the estate of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, of the ex-penses incurred by him in prosecu-ting his claim to a seat in the Senate (in the reconstruction period). Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses—House bill to constitute Newark, N. J., a port of immediate transportation was passed—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was referred—Eulogies -House bill to constitute New were deligated by Messrs, Barbour, Pasco, Stewart, Colquist, Butler, Dolph and Daniel in memory of W. H. F. Lee, a late Representative from Virginia

In the House. 45TH DAY. -The entire session was devoted to the Indian Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted placing the Indian agencies, in case of vacancles hereafter, under charge of army officers, who shail be under the orders and directions of the Sec-retary of the Interior. Without action on the bill, the committee rose and the House

46TH DAY .- The Committee on Rules presented a resolution to make the Bland bill a special order for March 22, 23 and 24——A bill was passed setting apart a tract of land for the use of the Lick Observatory of the University of California—A concurrent resolution was agreed to authorizing the House and Senate Committees on Immigra-tion jointly to investigate the workings of the immigration laws—The House then went into Committee of the whole (Mr.

went into Committee of the whole (Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, in the chair), on the Indian Appropriation bill. Pending action the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

47th Day —The Indian Appropriation bill was passed —The District of Columbia Appropriation bill, the Free Wool bill and the Cotton Bagging and Cotton Tie bills were

reported.
48TH DAY.—Mr. O'Neill reported a bill to fix the compensation of keepers and crews of life-saving stations—The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in the chair) on Richardson, of Tennessee, in the chair) on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose, and the House adjourned. 49TR DAY.—The District of Columbia Ap-

propriation bill was passed—A bill was passed constituting Newark, N. J., a port of immediate transportation—One bill to authorize reduced railroad fares to commer-cial travelers was taken up and discussed

until adjournment.
50TH DAY-Mr. Sayers reported the Urgent Deficiency bill. It aggregates \$435,-413—The Pension Appropriation bill was reported—The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, in the chair) on the private calendar. The afternoon was consumed in the consideration of private bills——The second night session for the consideration of private pension bilis proved no more successful than the first. Only eighty-seven members responded to their names, and, after a roll call, the House

RIOT IN DANTZIC.

Systematic Distribution of Food by the Mob to Starving Workmen.

A mass meeting of two thousand or more of unemployed workmen sent a deputation to the Chief Magistrate of Dantzic, Germany, to ask for work and food for their starving families.

The magistrate received them kindly and advised toom to maintain the peace. He said that arrangements had been made to employ about two hundred men on relief works near the city. This did not satisfy the delegation, and when the steam-boat departed with the 200 who had been promised work, the hungry mob left behind, couraged by Socialist and Anarchist war riors, began to sack the bread shops and other places where food of any kind was for

The police were overpowered by the mob. Large piles of mest, bread and groceries were heaped in the streets and guarded by a detail of the rioters, while the hungry workingmen, one by one, were dealt out provisions in ac-cordance with their needs or the size of their families. Skirmishing parties of the rioters meanwhile kept the police at bay severely

juring several of them. Late in the day, when the ricters had obtained all they wanted, they dispersed, several bodies being hastened homeward by the police, who had railied in stronger force. About fifty arrests were made.

DISTRESS IN VIENNA.

Forty Thousand Workmen at Pres-

ent Out of Employment. There is much suffering in Vienna, Austria. among the poor, and the charitably inclined have incessant demands made upon them to assist families who are on the verge of

starvation.

It was announced that about 16,000 mechanics were out of employment.

The number of unemployed is great, for the number of unskilled laborers who find it impossible to procure work is 23,000. This brings the number of men out of work up to about 40,000.

J. A. Torian, once a wealthy planter of Horn Lake, Miss., went to Memphis, Tenn., to get supplies for the coming year. The low price of cotton caused all merchants and bankers to refuse him credit, and, smarting under the humiliation, he killed

THE LABOR WORLD.

Women work on French railroads. THERE are said to be 10,000 Chinese shoe-

makers in California. THE number of men out of work in Vienna, Austria, is 40,000.

THE discontent and distress among European workmen are growing greater The Knights of Labor building construc-tors in New York City are about 4000 in

COAL rates in England are advancing, and to all appearances the miners have the up-

In twenty-four hours a steel manufactory in Pennsylvania recently turned out 1907

THERE were nearly seven hundred lives sacrificed by mine explosions in Europe and Ameria last year. AUTHORITIES in Austria have frowned upon attempts to relieve the distress existng among unemployed laborers.

THERE are 10,000 teetotallers in the rail-way service of Great Britain, and 12,000 among the sailors in the naval service. In consequence of the printers' strike in Germany about 35,000 union members have

been black-listed, among them over 500 A STRIKE of longshoremen is on at New Orleans, La., and 2000 men are out of work. The demand is an hour's pay for fractional

parts of an hour. By far the greater part of the accidents that occur in mills, etc., happen during the last two hours of work, when workpeople are tired and careless

THE Queensland (Australasia) Government has decided, in consequence of the large number of unemployed workmen in the colony, to prohibit immigration for the

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters throughout the country will on May 1 de-mand that eight hours constitute a day's mand that eight hours constitute a day's work. They will strike where this concession is not made. GOVERNOR MARKHAM, of California, has

informed a committee of the Sacramento Federation of Labor that he has decided to declare Labor Day, the first Monday in Sep-tember, a legal holiday. STATISTICS from Australia show that there are farms where laborers receive \$16 per year, three cents for meat and seven

cents for butter per week, and 100 pounds of flour every three months. THE Royal British Commission on Labor has sat for less than a year, but has already spent \$50,000. The commission is admittedly a farce, but nobody imagined the entertain-

ment would be so expensive. LESS than thirty years ago President McLeod, of the Reading Railroad, was a rodman on the Northern Pacific. He is now the head of a 2000 mile trunk line and the employer of 100,000 subordinates.

REV. RICHARD WHEATLEY, of New York City, has been doing some investigating of the "sweating" business on his own account. He says that trousers are made at eighty four cents a dozen pairs, sack coats at eight

cents each, and frock coats for ten cents THE Miners' Union of France, whose members recently struck at Pas-de-Calais to improve their pitiable condition, have pub-lished statistics showing that the capital in vested by the companies opposing the strike was \$52,321,000, while the actual value of the

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

PENNSYLVANIA has 10,000 brass bands. THERE are 264 religious sects in England. MINNESOTA'S winter wheat crop is a

THE California orange crop this year will

be small. MANY people in Hungary have died from

THE world is producing 1,000,000 pounds of ITALY produced 3,500,000 boxes of oranges

and lemons last year. It has not been a very prosperous season for the winter resorts.

THE endowment of the Chicago University now amounts to \$4,000,000. ELECTRICITY last year took 28,681 horses out of street car service in this country.

THERE is said to be more poverty and suffering in Italy now than for many years. COLOBADO has netted about \$200,000 from the sale of lots at Crede, the new mining

THE famine-stricken inhabitants of Arva, Hungary, are compelled to eat bark for

MONTANA mining companies are shutting down their mills, owing to the low price of PORTUGAL's finances are in a serious con

dition, and rumors of impending disasters prevail. Over 300,000 Germans are preparing to eave the Volga provinces of Russia for the

United States TRAPPERS in the far Northwest report that the fur bearing animals are very numerous this winter, particularly the

A WIGWAM to accommodate 18,000 people will be built at a cost of \$24,000 for the Democratic National Convention, at Chi-

In Somersetshire, England, over 80,000 acre of moorland have recently been flooded, leaving a large number of farmers in utter

ADVICES from Shanghai state that 20,000 Chinese rebels ere secure in the Northern Mountains, ready for a descent when the weather becomes milder.

ANN FRENCH, of Belfast, Me., formerly of Bangor, a widow aged 90, and worth \$100,-000, has created a sensation by marrying Herbert C. Peavey, of Amherst, aged thirty-six, an itinerant peddler.

WELL-PRESERVED skeleton of a man, said to have been at least ten feet tall, was exhumed at Trace Fork, Tenn., the other day. The skull and other bones are very large. It is supposed to be the skeleton of a

A FRENCH officer has submitted to the War Ministry a rifle that will project a stream of vitriol for a distance of seventy meters. He proposes that this weapon be used only against savages to prevent their making frenzied rushes.

GREAT swarms of locusts continue to commit devastations in the Cape Colony, Free State and Transvaai, South Africa. At Christiania, on the border of the Cape Colony and Transvaal, the mass was six miles in length. It is stated that the eggs from which the present swarms have resulted have laid in the ground for no less than ten

BURNED THE WIDOW.

She Was Suspected of Having Mur dered Her Husband.

A frightful atrocity, perpetrated by several unknown men, is reported as having occurred at the town of Menin, Austria. A handsome young widow named Leppers was

supposed to have murdered her husband.
There was no legal proof sufficient to establish her guilt, but a humber of persons believed her guilty. Several of these visited her home and seized and bound her securely. Then they poured kerosene oil over her and set it on fire. The woman died in frightful agony, while the lynchers looked on callously waiting until she was dead.

Farmers are plowing in nearly every county in Kansas, and some of them are already planting oats and barley. If the present mild weather in that State continues, all crops will be in the ground a month earlier than usual.

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES.

Fire Causes a Loss of \$1,000,000 in

Brooklyn, N. Y. Just while the Brooklyn (N. Y) churches were emptying their teeming thousands after the forenoon service a fire broke out in the heart of the business section of that city which proved one of the most disastrous in

many years.

The flames completely wrecked the magnificent eight story clothing establishment of Messrs. Smith, Gray & Co. on Fulton street, and seriously injured many adjoining business buildings. Fifteen persons were injured during the fire, including two of the brave

fire laddies, who were probably fataly hurt. Falling walls crashed down on the elevated road and for hours travel to and from the bridge was suspended. The fire paralyzed the surface and elevated railroad traffic of nearly the entire city and for about eight hours it was impossible for travelers to use the cars. The total loss is estimated at nearly a million.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans-Marrow, 1891, choice. \$2 10 @\$2 15

BUTTER. Creamery-State, fall, tubs. 20 @ Penn, extras..... Elgin, extras..... Other West, extras..... State dairy—haif firkin tubs, fall ends, extras...... H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts.

f. tubs and pails, 2ds. Welsh tubs, extras..... Tubs, thirds..... Western—Im. creamery, lsts. Im. creamery, 2ds.....
Im. creamery, 3ds.....
Factory—Fresh, extras..... Fresh, 1sts.....

Fresh, 2ds. Fourths to 3ds, per lb... Rolls-Fresh, extras...... Fresh, 2ds to 1sts...... State factory-Full cream, fall, fancy.... Full cream, fall, fine....

Full cr. good to prime... Common to fair...... Part skims, choice..... Part skims, good to prime Part skims, com. to fair. Full skims......
Pennsylvania—Skims..... EGGS. State and Penn-Fresh

Western - Fresh, fancy.... -Fresh, fair to good.... -Southern-Fresh, per doz... 19 Western-Ice bouse...... Limed, per doz..... FRUITS AND BERRIES - FRESH. Apples-King, per bbi - @

State-1891, choice, per lb... 24

1891, prime..... 1891, common to good... 1890, choice, per lb...... 1890, common to prime... Old olds..... LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn., Western, per lb...... Chickens, Western..... Local, medium to prime 1234 Roosters, old, per lb...... Turkeys, per lb..... Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn., 121/10

DRESSED POULTRY-DRY PACKED. Turkeys—Jersey and Md., lb State and Penn., per lb.. Chickens-Phila., per lb..... 20 16 State and Penn., per lb... Fowls—State and Penn., lb. Western, per lb......

Ducks—Jersey, per lb.....

State and Penn., per lb.

Geese, Jersey and Md., fancy

Squab-White, per doz.... 4 00 Dark, per doz..... 3 00 POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, L. I. per 100 2 00 Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl 2 00 Orange County, red, bbl. 1 75 Orange County, yellow. --Eastern, yellow, per bbl. 2 12 Eastern, white, per bbl. 5 00 Squash-L. I., marrow, bbl. 75 L. I., Hubbard, per bbl... 1 00 Turnips, Canada, per bbl.... 60

Celery-Mich., per doz. roots. Long Island and Jersey, dozen bunches..... — @ — String beans, Fla., per crate. 200 @ 400 Lettuce, Southern, per bbl., 150 @ 509 Tomatocs, Fla., per bush crate. 100 @ 200

LIVE STOCK.

 Sheep.
 5 00 @ 6 25

 Lambs
 7 00 @ 7 50

 Hogs—Live.
 90 @ 5 39

 Dressed.
 6 @ 85

 GRAIN, ETC. Flour-City Mill Extra 500 @ 515 Rye-State Barley-Two-rowed State... Corn-Ungraded Mixed...
Oats-No. 1 White...
Mixed Western...
Hay-Good to Choice.... 3934 65

Straw-Long Rye..... - @ Lard-City Steam..... 06.35@ FURS AND SKINS. Eastern & Northwestern

Black bear.....\$25 00@35 00 \$8 00@£15 00 Cubs and y'rlings 5 00@15 00 4 00@ 10 00 Otter, each..... 7 00@10 00 5 00@ 7 00 Beaver, large... 6 00@ 7 00 5 00@ 6 00 Beaver, medium. 3 50@ 4 50 2 50@ 3 50 Beaver, small ... 1 50 % 2 00 Mink, dark, fine. 1 50 % 3 50 Mink, brown ... 60 % 1 00 Mink, brown.... 60@ 1 00 Red fox.... 1 50@ 1 70

70@ 30@ 1 00@ 20@ 1 33 73@ 87 Skunk, striped... Skunk, white..... Opossum, large. Opossum, med.

1 15 65 35 40 18 40 20 18 12 10



CARE OF THE COLT'S FEET.

The feet of the colt need a great deal of attention during the winter. When he is running in the yard or standing in a loose box on a pile of manure there is nothing to wear down his hoofs as they grow out. It is necessary, therefore, to trim them down to the proper shape with a knife and rasp. Some hoofs will be found to have grown out at the toe, and others at the heel. Both are bad and often result in spavins, windgalls, contracted feet, curb or ring bones. Many young horses have unsound feet and limbs and the owners think the unsoundness is hereditary, while in reality it came from neglect .- American Agriculturist.

WARMING THE CREAM. In cold weather it is necessary to warm the cream before churning, unless the dairy room be kept warm enough to maintain a temperature of sixty-five degrees. There is no certainty in dairy work without a thermometer as a guide to keep the temperature just right, which is not less at any time than sixty-two degrees. There is no harm done by adding warm water to the cream, if it is not

hot. It should not be more than seventy-five degrees, or there will be danger of coagulating any sour milk in it and making the troublesome white specks that injure the butter. If onefourth as much water as cream is added the churning will be easier .- New York

PEAR BLIGHT.

This disease is produced by living germs, and finds an entrance to the tree through the growing tips of the branches, the flowers, and through cracks or openings in the bark. It can be readily cultivated in the laboratory and from thence, after having been grown there for several generations, can be carried back to the ning across the field. The effect was tree and produce the disease. This has most marked and beneficial. The wheat been repeatedly done in experiments car- on each side this unsalted strip was ried on at the Missouri station, as de- taller, the straw brighter and stiffer, and scribed by Mr. Clark, the horticulturist, the heads better filled. "Why did the but all attempts to produce the blight by salt do so much good?" Frankly, I do covering the leaves with the living germs | not know. There are hundred of inof the disease resulted in failure, although stances where salt has had a decided efit was easily done by other methods. No fect; there are more instances where its effective remedy for the disease has yet application has done no good. "Agribeen found. The copper mixtures rec- cultural salt" has been offered our farmers prevent pear blight. Cutting away the does not extend. "Do I use it?" No. diseased parts and burning them has been "Do my neighbors use lt?" No, certainly found the most effectual way to check its not, as a rule. Where one farmer uses

spread. From a diagram of the pear orchard after year, superphosphate. of the Missouri station planted in 1881, Hundreds of experiments might be it appears that the first tree blighted in blight. Healthy shoots or suckers growaffected in nearly the same degree .- New York World.

INJURY BY INSECTIDES. A series obstacle in the way of a more ree and successful use of the arsenites has been their liability to injure tender foliage. Experiments for the past two seasons have been made upon this point by the Iowa agricultural experiment sta-

tion with the following results: 1. The oldest leaves are most susceptible to injury.

light, increase the injuries. 3. Leaves kept perfectly dry can hardly be injured by the arsenites. 4. Applications made in the heat of the day and in the bright sunlight do

plied in the cool of the day. 5. A dashing shower following an application of one of the arsenites is apt to lessen the injury to foliage. 6. Leaves suffering from a fungus dis-

ease are more susceptible to injury than are healthy leaves. 7. When freshly mixed or applied, London purple is most and white arsenic

least injurious to foliage. 8. White arsenic in solution should not be used upon foliage without first adding lime, Bordeaux mixture of some other substance to prevent its injurious

9. White arsenic, if allowed to stand many days in water before being applied, will do far greater harm to foliage than if applied as soon as mixed. 10. Lime added to London purple or Paris green in water greatly lessens the

injury that these poisons would otherwise do to foliage. 11. Lime added to a mixture of white arsenic in water will greatly increase the injury that this poison would otherwise do to foliage. If the arsenic is all in solution the lime will then lessen the in-

jury, as in the case of London purple or Paris green. 12. London purple (Paris green and white arsenic have not yet been tried) can be used eight or ten times as strong without injury to foliage if applied in common Bordeaux mixture instead of

13. The arsenites cannot by ordinary method be successfully mixed in a

compounds and do not seem to be more but starving his hens.

injurious to foliage than as ordinarily ap-

plied in water. 15. The arsenites in strong, scapy mixtures do considerable more harm to foliage than when applied in water

16. The arsenites mix readily in carbonate of copper solution and do not seem to do more barm than when applied in water only.

17. London purple in sulphate of copper solution does vastly more harm. when applied in water only .- New England Farmer.

SALT AS A PERTILIZER.

According to the modern notion of "a complete manure," neither salt, plaster nor lime is a manure at all, writes Joseph Harris. A "complete manure," we are told, is anything that contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. But salt, plaster, and lime contain neither nitrogen, phosphoric acid nor potash. And, therefore, they are not manures, either complete or incomplete. If we accept this notion there is nothing more to be said. But while nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are unquestionably the three ingredients of plant food most generally deficient in our soils, it is very certain that they are not the only substances that will increase the growth of our crops. Lime renders the nitrogen and potash of our soils more available; plaster makes clover and corn grow more luxuriantly, and I have seen a decided benefit from an application of salt on mangel-wurzel, barley and wheat.

John Johnton, "the father of underdraining," and one of the most successful farmers of his time, used salt on his winter wheat for many years. He sowed about four bushels per acre broadcast on the land at the time of sowing the wheat in the fall. He once showed me a large field of wheat that was also sown with salt as above, except a narrow strip runommended for the germ diseases of most at very low prices, and many have tried other cultivated fruits do not seem to it; but for some reason or other its use salt, a hundred continue to use, year

cited where salt has proved beneficial. 1889 near the southeast corner of the Why it is sometimes valuable and oftenorchard. From this the disease spread times not, we do not know. We do not in 1890 in the direction of the prevailing understand its action. We are nearly as winds. The prevailing winds during ignorant in regard to the action of plas-May, June and July were from the ter. For some years we have supposed South, Southwest and West. The west- that salt and plaster checked the evapoern half of the orchard was least affected | ration of water through the leaves of the by the disease. Of nineteen trees planted plants, and thus lessened the injurious in the south in 1891 only one shows the effect of drought. Some recent experiments would indicate that plaster was ing from the base of trees practically favorable to the growth of the bacillus dead from blight, show that the blight or "nitrate yeast" that converts organic attacks the tree from above and works nitrogen and ammonia into nitrates and downward. There has been but little thus rendered the nitrogen immediately difference in the blighting of dwarf and available for the growth of our cultivated standard trees, and all varieties were crops. Possibly salt acts in the same way. All that we know at present is that salt is frequently very beneficial on some soils and some crops. One of my neighbors who grows cabbage, onions, carrots, etc., on low, mucky land depends almost entirely on salt as a fertilizer. He frequently raises a fine crop of late cabbage with salt alone. On similar land of my own in the same swamp I find superphosphate and a little nitrate of soda highly beneficial. So that it would seem probable that salt develops plant food from the soil. And it is a question for consideration and experi-2. Dews, and probably direct sunment whether it is cheaper to furnish the phosphoric scid and nitrates in the form of manures or fertilizers, or whether we should use salt, lime or plaster to develop them from the soil. If a given amount of money in superphosphate and nitrate not injure foliage more than when apof soda will produce as large crops as the same amount of money expended in salt, lime or plaster, then, of course, the fertilizers are to be preferred because they furnish the plant food rather than develop it from the store of organic matter in the soil .- American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A really progressive farmer is a centre of light. It will not do to close the poultry

house tightly. Oats are now considered to be one of the necessaries on a poultryman's bill of

There is no other business in the world in which it is so easy to miss getting them full profit as in farming. The one great misfortune which causes more good work to go to waste in this

world than anything else is the want of a definite plan. The best of the early chicks are the ones to look after with a little extra attention. They may become winners at the fall agricultural shows.

By planting corn and potatoes together in the same field, two rows of each alternately, a full crop of corn can be grown and half a crop of potatoes.

fatten for market corn is the best of foods; if the object is eggs and good health corn is one of the poorest. It was thought at one time that oats

In feeding poultry, if the object is to

were the poorest food a her could have, and to find that a man was only feeding 14. The arsenites mix readily in rosin oats was proof that he was not only stingy